

THE SATURDAY EVENING CHRONICLE

OF GENERAL LITERATURE, MORALS, AND THE ARTS.

VOL. 2, NO. 33.

CINCINNATI, SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 16, 1828.

WHOLE NO. 85.



SELECTED POETRY.

From the Chrysal.

THE MOURNING LOVER.

BY MRS. BIGGINS.

"I'd, and went to battle, and the soul
abandon'd with his life-blood.—She, who kept
the young heart the secret of her soul,
and with chains of tenderness sympathy
had thought to bind—such as she gave
her years had run their mournful round,
and again to man? Could she entwine
a more tender ribbon another prop?—
She sought out pleasure from the earth—
with a widow's heart her daily store
and with the poor.—She, o'er the couch
of sickness minister'd—bending to dry
the tears of all who wept;—and every night
from pure prayer to her lone couch she turn'd,
as an angel folded his white wing
over her breast, and lent her strength to ruse
of weak endurance. Of her grief
she never spoke—but as the bush of health
lighted on her brow, her tranquil eye
shone with a brighter smile,—and the broad wing
supporting sleep close clasped
closed, fainting bosom, while in dreams
ever wou'd her to a land of rest.
Her vows are never sever'd.

Our mild eve
In earliest spring-dews hang their diamond
wreaths.

In the bosom of the slumbering flowers,
From her casket drows'd a chestnut card
Whose crest had cluster'd round her lover's brow
Laid it on her blythe, and knelt down,
Under the burden of a trusting heart
Her Redeemer's feet.

The morning came—
still her white cheek on that sacred page
which hath no waking here.—Fled from her brow
her sorrow's chattering trace,—and in its stead
brought the angel which so long had been
nightly comforter, had there impress
a smile as in the court of Heaven doth beam.

NEW MUSIC.

"Here is my lover!"—A song by Miss Rock.
Here is my lover? can any one tell?
Where is he gone? where is he gone?
He girls with another, I know very well,
And I am all alone!

Now that I frowned when I sent him away,
and ordered him not to come near me to day,
at then I no notion that he would be—
Where is he gone? where is he gone?

—ensure we girls do not mean half what we say—
Oh! I am alone?

His is my lover? oh! bring him to me—
Where is he gone? where is he gone?

I am not aware how distressing 'twould be,
They go all alone;

now tell me to—Many gay presents he brings,
To plain that his Cupid has two pair of wings—

Where is he gone? where is he gone?

They say that his eyes are the image of mine—
Oh! I am alone!

SMALL WORLD.

—and of parting—

THE CHRONICLE.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1838.

THE NEW MIRROR.

An octavo volume of 300 pages, called the "New Mirror for Travellers and Guide to the Springs," has just been published by the Moran's Camera of New-York. The object of this work is the ridicule and exposure of the fashionable follies of "good society," as existing at the present day, particularly in the great emporium of fashion, the city of New-York.

The authorship of the New Mirror is attributed to Mr. Paulding. It contains a good deal of humor and pleasant satire, interspersed with much that is common-place, and abominably caricatured. Like those of John Bell (also by Paulding) the sketches in this work are generally too broadly drawn and too highly coloured. A faithful picture of high life, whether in the city or on the grand Northern tour, would be found sufficiently in the extravagance, to excite interest and comment fully, without drawing so freely upon the imagination. The work, moreover, is in our opinion too voluminous; three hundred pages at a sitting, upon the titles of a few fashions, is really giving us too much of a good thing—quite enough, we maintain, to bring on the prevailing epidemic—a Spanish fever. Had it been confined to one hundred pages, its value would have been materially enhanced. We offer some short extracts from the most interesting portions of the work.

"This barbary, or more properly natural taste or passion for finery pervades all classes of people in this delightful city, and if there is any superiority of dress observable, it is among the most vulgar and ignorant; in other words those who are nearest to a state of nature. The maid is, if possible, finer than the matron; displays as many feathers and flowers, and exhibits the same rigidity of broidered curls, as that in walking the streets, were it not for the indescribable private mark of a gentleman, the foot and uncle, nobody but their friends could tell the difference. There are, as we have been credibly informed, Lombard and Banking Companies incorporated by the legislature, on purpose to maintain this beautiful equality in dress, every article of which from a worked umbrella to a lace veil, may be hired 'at prices to accommodate customers,' and a fine lady fitted out for a cruise, at a minute's warning.

"This beautiful exemplification of perfect equality, extends to the male class also. He that brushes his master's coat, often wears a better coat than his master; and Cuffe himself, the free gentelman of colour, struts up and down Broadway, arm in arm, four abreast, showing the fine ladies, clothed from head to foot in regent's cloth of fourteen dollars a yard. All this redundant attire, by the ravens of the city, and causes it to be the delight of ex-journeymen and travellings, who instead of having their eyes tickled with the beauty outraged by exhibitions of inglorious finery, woolly, and vulgar calico, see nothing all around them but a universal diffusion of happiness. What is it to us tourists where the money comes from, or who pays for all this? The records of bankruptcy, and the annals of the police, are not the polite studies of us men of pleasure, nor have we any concern with the so-called houses, or the secrets of domestic life, so long as the streets look gay, and everybody in them seems happy. What is it to us, if the husband or the father of the gay butterfly we admire, as she flutters along, nestled in the spoils of the four quarters of the globe, in at that very moment shivering in the jaws of bankruptcy, parading out his hardened soul in inward solicitude to weather another day of miserable splendour, and resorting to all the means, degrading expedients of the time, to distract the world a little longer. The city is flourishing—her theatres and churches full of splendour; the hotels and bawling houses abound in all that can pamper the appetite, the apartment all splendidly furnished; all that we see is delighted; and as to what we do see, it exists not to us. We travellers belong to the world, and the world with the exception of its cares and troubles, belongs to us.

"But as there is a highly notorious class of travellers, who are almost continually in motion, and never stay long in one place, if they can help it, to whom it is important to know the secrets of their living, as the butterflies do, without lying or spinning, and tasting all the fruits of the field, without having any feels therein, we commend them to the regards of bankruptcy, the police, and the quarter master. It is there they will become adepts in their most important of all branches of human knowledge. Any fool may live by writing and eating—but to live, and live well, by idleness and outwifl—to enjoy luxuries of taroses, fine cloches, canapes, big turkish soups, and Bingham wine, without money and without credit, is the summum bonum, and can only be attained by long experience, and a close attendance upon the poor. If High Constable Hux, would only go to the world, agreeably to the fashion of those, his 'Reminiscences,' what a treasure they would be to the class of tourists who are addressing! There they might behold the drama of life behind the scenes, and before the stage; there they might learn to dress elegantly at the expense of those of their own houses, to living by the aid of those of other people; there they were taught by a thousand examples, not by cutting their costs according to their own, but that of their neighbours, and learn easy it is to be a fine gentleman—that I say, to live at a hotel, get credit with a doctor, dabble the landlord and the doctor, a few pictures and a few looks, by way of adorning himself with a watch and a diamond brooch pin. There too he would learn a little staining of the whiskers, a nose, and an alibi, enables a man to come from the state prison, reformed, reformed, and disenthralled, by the irresistible laws of universal philanthropy. Serious therefore do we hope the high constable will employ his otium cum dignitate, in a word about \$300. These titles may be considered valid, and the condition on which they are received is actual settlement on the land, which is tantamount to the adoption of the

lady of the South, on the Northern tour, the following extract is made:

"The next thing I did, was to bespeak a couple of walking dresses—one of batiste, the other of silk plaid. They cost me only fifty-six dollars, which was quite moderate, seeing they had, or were said to have in the bill, nicely odd parts of something or another in them. I believe I spent my money in the street, for I was almost ashamed to apply to my uncle so often.—He takes it all quite seriously, for so is a grocer's old shopkeeper in his revenue by keeping it, and comparing me to all sorts of queer things. I was surprised, when I first went out to see what beautiful curling hair they all had—Indian, ladies' maid, and little babies, all had the most charming profusion you ever saw. This struck me very much, as you knew very few having curling hair to the south except the negroes. And such curls, dear me, Maria, it would make your hair stand on end to see them. They look more like oranges than any thing else—and I thought to be sure they must be starched. On expressing my admiration to Stephen, he laughed outrageously, and snarled me most solemnly, that every one of these sausages was purchased—not at the sausage makers, but at the curl shops, where you could buy them either of horse hair, mohair, or human hair, and of any size and colour you pleased. He assured me it was impossible to live without them five minutes in New-York and advised me to procure a set without delay.—You'd laugh to see mine. They are as stiff as the powder and putty of Doctor Brandy's wig could make them; they are hollow in the middle, which my uncle assures me is very convenient, now that the ladies wear no pockets. One can put a variety of small matters in them, as we did in our muffs formerly. Do you know they take them in the oven to make them stiff. My uncle gives another reason for it, which I won't tell you."

"My head is now full of fancy, and all my senses in a whirl. I wish you could see me. My hat is so large that there is no bandbox on the face of the earth, big enough to accommodate it; and yet you will be surprised to hear that it is neither fit for summer or winter, rain or sunshine. It will neither keep off one or the other, and so plague me when I go into the street, that I hardly know which way to turn myself. Every puff of wind nearly oversets me. There are forty-two yards of trimming, and sixty feathers to it. My dress is a full match for my hat... It took twenty-three yards of silk, five yards of satin, besides, 'bobbin, bob bobbin, and bob bobbin.'—I don't know what else to call it—beyond all counting. You must think I have grown very much. I also beseeched, that my uncle laughs at me whenever I come where he is, and declares, that a fine lady costs more to fit her out now-a-days, than a ship of the line. What between hat and ruffles, &c. a lady has a time of it when the wind blows, and the dust is flying in clouds, as it does in Broadway all day long. I encountered a puff, at the corner of one of the streets, and there I stood, holding my hat with one hand, and my cardinal cloak, which has fifty-six yards of various commodities in it, with the other. I thought I should have gone up like a balloon; and stood stark still until I came near being run over by a great dog, which was scampering away from some mischievous boys. At last a sailor took compassion on me, and set me down at the door of a store. As he went away, I heard him say to his companion: 'D—n my eyes, Bill, what a press of canvas the girls carry now-a-days.'

TEXAS.

The portion of Mexico lying adjacent to the United States, and known as the province of Texas, having for many years excited considerable interest in the West, we have taken some pains to collect the following statistical items, under the belief, that they would be acceptable to our readers. From the sources whence they are derived, reliance may be placed on their authenticity. The province of Texas extends from East to West about five hundred miles, and from the seaboard on the South, about 350 miles to the mountains on the North. This extensive country, running from near the tropical regions of the South, to the mountains, in N. Latitude 35°, embraces of course, a great diversity of soil, climate, and natural production. There is but a small proportion of the entire province, that is not susceptible of cultivation. It is generally well timbered and advantageously interspersed with prairies and water courses. From experiments that have been made, it appears to be well adapted for the cultivation of cotton, sugar, rice, indigo, the vine, wheat, oats, and corn. The cotton and sugar of the southern portions of Texas are admitted to be superior in quality to the best samples of those articles that have ever been produced in Louisiana; the staple being longer and the texture finer.

The Mexican government has relinquished to the state of Texas, all the vacant lands lying within its limits, with the exception of a reservation touching a parallel of twenty leagues, bordering on the United States on the North, and of ten leagues on the sea coast. In the ultimate disposition of this reserve, the concurrence of the Executive of the federal government is necessary. The government of Texas has granted to certain individuals nearly all the lands within the boundaries of the state, for the purpose of having them colonized. The grants, ten in number, have been made to Austin, De-witt, Milam, Woodbury, Thorne, Wavel, Burnett, Lovell, Ross, and League, all Americans. These individuals are authorized to procure settlers, and to deed to each man of a family, one league square of land, and to an unmarried man, one fourth of that quantity. A league square contains about 4435 acres English measurement, equal to near seven sections according to the United States surveys. The settler, in procuring this grant, will be subjected to an expense of about \$300. These titles may be considered valid, and the condition on which they are received is actual settlement on the land, which is tantamount to the adoption of the

duties of a citizen. No taxes, tythes, or customs are exacted from the settlers.

Texas contains at this time about 600 hundred American families; the number of native Spanish inhabitants is not more than 3,000; the number of Indians is estimated at 20,000, there being twenty tribes, of which the Comanche nation contains one half of the entire amount of population.

The principal towns are, St. Antonio, on the R. Antequera, containing about 2500 inhabitants; La Bahia, also on the St. Antonio, 300; Nacogdoches, 60 miles west of the Bahia, 300; St. Felipe de Austin on the Brazos, 100.

The form of government is copied from those of the United States. There is a written Constitution, a Governor, and Legislative assembly, consisting of 12 members. The judiciary is composed of a Supreme Court, which sits at Saltillo, 200 miles beyond the Rio Grande, and inferior Courts, at St. Antonio, La Bahia, St. Felipe de Austin, and Nacogdoches.

The commerce of Texas is at present in considerable, but its commercial advantages will be, when fully developed, very great. There are several fine navigable rivers which drain the country and empty into the Gulf of Mexico. The ports on the coast of the gulf are, Matamoros, Tampico, Alvarado, Vera Cruz, Campeachay, Galveston, and others of less note. A port of entry has already been established at Galveston, but as yet there is no settlement formed at that place.

All the accounts that we have met with, concerning Texas, concur in representing it as a country of the most inviting character; the soil, climate, commercial and agricultural advantages being of a kind admirably calculated to enlist attention and reward enterprise. That at some future period, the state of Texas, either, in connexion with the Mexican government, or as a separate and independent Republic, will be a populous, rich, and powerful country, cannot be doubted by those who have made themselves familiar with its physical advantages, and are conversant with the hardy, roving and enterprising character of the people of the United States.

INSTITUTIONS FOR THE BLIND.

The Parisian institution, the oldest one in existence, for the blind was established by M. Valentine Haüy, brother of the celebrated mineralogist of that name, in 1784—Since the year 1791, this establishment has been known in Paris by the title of the National Institution for the Industrious Blind. The leading objects of this benevolent establishment are to withdraw the blind from the dangerous paths of idleness; to procure them the means of subsistence by easy labour; to restore them to society; and to console them for their misfortunes.

The education of the blind is carried on by means of raised work or relief; the sense of feeling becomes exquisite, that a pupil will point out on a map with his fingers countries, towns, &c. By the use of books printed in relief, they are enabled to receive a liberal education. Many of the pupils of M. Haüy have been successfully taught the languages, music, mathematics, printing, bookbinding, &c. &c. Several of them have been and still are professors of mathematics in the Lyceum and private schools of Paris.

In 1800 an institution similar to that of M. Haüy was established in Liverpool, which has at this time 300 pupils. More recently five other schools of this character have been established, to wit: in London, Dublin, Edinburgh, Bristol, and Norwich.

There is no institution we believe for the instruction of this unfortunate class of individuals yet established in this country, although the number of the blind in the United States must be very great. The entire success that has attended the system of instruction as adopted in the Paris and Liverpool establishments for instructing the blind, should encourage the philanthropist to direct his means and his exertions towards the rear-ing up of similar institutions in the United States.

STEAM DOCTORS.

The following article is copied from the Boston Courier, a respectable paper of that city.

Quackery.—A friend at Walpole, Mass., writes—"A man in this town, after having been sick with fever, had so far recovered that the physician had discontinued his regular visits, and the man was able to go to his work. He had however, still remaining upon him a slight cough and the debility which always follows a fever. When recovering as fast as possible, he encountered one of the practitioners of the Smith and Thompson school, who persuaded him to be doctored with some medicine which would be almost instantaneous in its cure. The poor man walked some distance from his own home, to the residence of his friendly destroyer, took the prescribed dose, [probably Loderia or Indian Tobacco, as that is the cure all] and died in its operation. There is a great excitement here. The select men had a meeting to enquire into the affair; and I believe a jury of medical men have examined or are to examine the body of the deceased. It is said here, that no law of the state prevents this or any other quack from trifling with human life, if he takes no fee for services. It seems to be a peculiarly bad case. The sick man was considerably advanced in life; and but for the officious quackery of his neighbour, would at this time been quite recovered. Thompson himself was tried some time ago at Salem, for administering some vile dose. He was indicted for murder, but escaped, upon the plea of ignorance. What course it is intended to pursue with this hapless disciple, I have not learned; but it is time an example should be made of some one. They pay a premium to the patentee

for the right to use his medicine, and some of them realize a handsome compensation."

Cases similar to the above are said to have occurred in this city and county. We have already taken some pains to put the community on their guard against these pretenders in medicine, and we again repeat the warning. Let those who value their lives beware of falling into the hands of these steam and Indian tobacco doctors. We suggest whether it be not the duty of the relatives and friends of the unfortunate individuals, who have fallen victims to this outrageous system of quackery, to go before the grand jury of the county, which is now in session, and have indictments preferred against those steam doctors who have been recklessly sporting with the lives of their fellow citizens. That the laws of the country would visit them with its severest penalties, should the facts, as we have heard them detailed, be proved, there can be little doubt. The plea of ignorance, on which Thompson escaped, would not, we think, avail under present circumstances.

OIL STONE.

A specimen of this important article in the arts, has been brought to the city by J. T. Williams, from Hocking county in this state. An examination of its properties proves it to belong to the class of minerals called Novaculite, more commonly known as Turkey oil stone. From the experiments that have been made upon this mineral, it appears to absorb oil readily, is easily pulverized, acts freely on steel and other hard mineral substances, and in every respect, promises, when properly prepared, to equal the best Turkey oil stone.

The bed where this specimen was obtained, is situated in Hocking county, about two miles from Hocking river, and promises to yield inexhaustible quantities. The land on which it is situated belongs to John P. Heileman, who is preparing to manufacture and bring into market a supply of this necessary stone. That it will supersede the importation of the foreign article at no distant day cannot be doubted.

At Kirkaldy in Scotland, on the 15th of June, a dreadful accident occurred. A numerous congregation had assembled in the Chapel for the purpose of hearing the farewell sermon of the celebrated Mr. Irving, when the beams supporting the gallery gave way and precipitated the whole number of its occupants into the centre of the church. Three persons were crushed to death by the falling of the beams, a number badly wounded, and twenty nine killed from pressure and suffocation, in trying to escape from danger.

MR. KIMMONT'S ACADEMY.

Having been presented from attending the recent examination in Mr. Kimmont's Classical Academy, we respectfully publish the following communication on the subject, from a gentleman well qualified to judge of the attainments of the pupils.

Having attended the late examination at Mr. Kimmont's Classical Academy, I was much gratified at the unexpected display of Mathematical knowledge.

The readiness with which the students referred to the proper authorities, their clear and complete conceptions of the nature of the definitions, a subject that clouds the minds of many tolerable Mathematicians—together with their concise and systematic ideas of geometry in general, all testified to the care and ability of the Teacher.

The Latin as well as the minor exercises were creditable and will ensure Mr. Kimmont a liberal patronage, from a public who know how to appreciate such studies. T.

History of Italy.—A work of great interest has just appeared entitled "A history of Italy during the Consulate and Empire of Napoleon Bonaparte." It is the production of an Italian, the celebrated Carlo Botti; and the history of the Italian States is given during Napoleon's connexion with them, beginning about the time of his return from Egypt, and ending with his final overthrow. The masterly views of this writer cannot fail to give great interest to his work. We have several Lives of Napoleon, but none have we seen developed so well the beginning of his great plans for universal empire.

These were first tried in Italy, and afterwards nearly overspread the world. The historian appears to know the true character of this extraordinary man better than any of his biographers; and being of the same country with his hero, and living where his genius had its earliest range, he gives peculiar interest to the changes made in the various governments to the circumstances attending the elevation of so many branches of

power registered in heaven! In other respects he is not registered in heaven! In other respects he is not registered in heaven!

What joy is this unto the rustic swain Who from the moment surveys the moonlight scene With the spirit of a shepherdess fair! Who controls his fleecy train and leads his flock;

Or prance, muse, on the water's side, Which parting dasheth green meadows green; Watchful care he breeds his heart to save Till night is swallowed in the flood of day.

The Mowers cease to play, the swallows no more, And spores from the murky green retreat, The growing wolf withdraws, which howl'd at And blunting hawks may venture from their lair.

The night-hawk's din deserts the shepherd's son, Succeeded by the huntsman's trumpet clear, On come Diana, start the morning chase, Thus ancient goddess of the hunting race.

Aurora's smiles adorn the mountain's brow, The peasant hums delighted at his plough, And lo, the dairy maid salutes her bounteous

Men of Honour.—Can a man having a wife and children solely dependent on his support, be properly considered a coward refusing to fight a duel? Heath is not even registered in heaven!

Heath in this article is entitled. Gifted with a fine mind, and a good heart, he is a general favorite from external appearance; but when the eye of the world is upon him, he is not even registered in heaven!

Fanning.—For this faculty, Mr. Fanning is entitled. Gifted with a fine mind, and a good heart, he is a general favorite from external appearance; but when the eye of the world is upon him, he is not even registered in heaven!

When evening bids the sun to rest retire, Unwearied Elsie sets her lamp on fire, Lit by one torch each is supplied in turn, Till all the candles in the concave burn.

The night hawk now with his nocturnal hue, Wakes up, and all the owls begin to moan, Or hoars from dreary vales their dismal song, Whilst in the air the meteors play long.

Length the silver queen begins to rise, And spread her glowing mantle in the sky, And from the smiling chamber of the East, Invites the eye to her resplendent feast.

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At this point a copy of Washington's Poems delighted you in reading,avoring to make him his verses, in a laudable. Being to parts of the University extraordinary good fitted, whohever he was. His poems, Poetic Works, constitutes his great work, exercise his pen, and make him a poet. And can that little breast a' heart With passion's ardent glow? Feel anger's stern, impetuous heat, Or love's fond fervor know? A horning o'er the scrofulous bloom, Does fancy in the rich perfume Bring thoughts of love with them? And when I see thee quickly dart On whirling wing from flower to flower, Let me stir little constant heart Quick-beating for thy true love's bower? So, basic that then, sweet bird of love, And quickly up the rich repast; for birds, as well as mortals, prove, That joys the sweetest, seldom last. So, sparkle on thy short-lived day, 'Mid Flora's treasures bright; like thyself thy wavy way. For altho' swiftly come thy night. And when at eve thou leav'st thy porch, Go lead thy little love to rest: So freely by the Hyacinth's torch. A full-blown rose thy tiny nest.

Relations of an old coat.—I hate a new It is like a troublesome stranger that to you most importunately wherever you go, embarrasses all your motions, and thor- confounds your self-possession. A man a new coat is not at home even in his own abroad he is uneasy; he can neither sit, nor go, like a reasonable mortal. All of sense have new coats, but a fool rejoices in a new coat. Without looking at him you can tell if he has one. New coat sits on his face. It hangs like a label of his gaping mouth. There is an odious say between his glossy garment and his thin and senseless phiz; a disgusting keep-the portrait. Of all vile exhibitions, done from a fool in a new blue coat with buttons! An old coat is favorable to reason and study. When your coat is old and no tendency to flaunting abroad, or to notice. Buffon, they tell us, used to sit in his dress wig, and Haydon to compose new coat and ruffles. I cannot conceive they could manage it. I could no more an article in a new coat than in a strait coat. Were I to attempt it, my very friends, the public, would be severe sufficient.

A happy thought, by the way, just now he is usually dressed when composed. I am convinced Sir Walter Scott writes old coat. Lord Byron wrote without any at all. Barry Cornwall in an elegant gown and red slippers. Geoffrey Cray the ordinary dress of a gentleman, neither new nor old. Cobbett in a coat very often Moore in a handsome brown frock monkies trowsers. Croly in full dress.—Hunt in a fashionable nightgown of pattern, and somewhat shabby. Wordsworth in a frieze jacket and feathered guitars.—Mr. Shelly wrote in a dreadnought, in a careless dress, half lay, half clothes. Haslett in an old surtout, that was crushed. Gifford wrote in a fine pepper salt; and **** in a fustian jacket. Your coat is a gentle moralist; it calls your from external pomps and vanities, and go look within. No man ever thinks of the eyes of the ladies in an old coat; safety is not likely to turn his head, as his coat remains unturned. A friend to go with him last night to the opera consulted my old coat, and staid at home for the benefit of posterity.

CINCINNATI FEMALE ACADEMY. The annual examination of Dr. Locke's Female Academy took place on Thursday and Friday last. The examination was critical and rigid; and the intelligence and readiness with which the questions, in every department, were answered, evinced the thorough and solid character of their instruction.

In the preparatory department, conducted by Miss Tucker, the efficacy of the improvements adopted by Dr. Locke from the principles of Pestalozzi, were fully displayed, in the animated, clear, and understanding manner, in which the classes went through their exercises.

The astonishing proficiency in Mathematics and the abstruse sciences, exhibited by some of the young ladies in the higher classes, would amply prove, if proof were wanted, that the female mind is as capable of severe and patient raciocination as the other sex.

They also appeared to be well versed in the general principles of Rhetoric, Natural Moral Philosophy, Chemistry, History, Geography, and Astronomy, in the last of which they have been greatly assisted by the Observatory and Armillary Sphere, lately erected by Dr. Locke, and attached to the Academy.

To these higher attainments are added the accomplishments of Drawing and Painting, taught by Mrs. Beck; Penmanship, by Mr. Bowers; Music, by Mr. B. and Mr. Tabor; Needlework, by Mrs. Dr. Bass; and the French Language, by Colonel Dennis.

The walls of the school room were adorned with a number of neat, accurate, and beautiful maps, projected by the pupils, and also with a great variety of fine and highly finished specimens of Drawings and Paintings, of uncommon merit.

The examples of Penmanship were particularly neat and beautiful. Several Misses performed on the piano with much skill and taste. And the whole course of instruction appeared to be characterized by the most laudable ambition and proficiency,—reflecting equal credit upon the pupils and their several instructors.

The discipline, good order, and decorum, which prevailed in each department, and the ambition and excitement which seemed to animate the whole school, attested the excellence of the mode of government adopted by Dr. Locke, and which is certainly a great improvement in the management of literary institutions.

The regulations of the school, and the studies and duties of the pupils, are publicly made known and prescribed. A journal is then kept by the monitors and teachers, in which the daily progress or delinquency each pupil is entered. This register of debt and credit is examined and summed up at the end of the year and affords the data from which the rewards and honors of the institution are awarded or withheld.

The experience of four years has fully tested the efficacy of this mode of government.

J. Burnet, N. Gifford, M. Ruter, S. Jonson, H. E. Bliss, Visitors.

Most of the gentlemen whose names are mentioned in the following list have consented to act as Agents for this paper. Those who have not been addressed, or conversed with upon the subject, are hereby requested to act as such.

OHIO.

Columbus.—J. S. Cook.

Chillicothe.—Amos Holton.

Dayton.—Gen. G. Houston, P. M.

Salem.—James Wilson.

Lancaster.—E. G. Peasey.

Zanesville.—Isaac Van Horn.

Pittsburgh.—Edward Hamilton, Esq.

Canton.—William Gardner, M. D.

Hillsborough.—James M. Trimble & Co.

St. Clairsville.—Horatio Howard, Jr.

Troy.—William H. Culbertson.

Centreville.—Dr. Strong.

Oxford.—J. C. V. Harris.

Hamilton.—John Reilly, Esq.

Grenville.—W. H. Bruce.

Indians.—The people are all out of standing has arisen of this respect, and accident makers, followed them. The genius of misfortune's friend, is either asleep, or the spring. First will not out; thieves do not break in; Fame's not melted; rumour's hundred tongues reched up; and our papers are as dry as those of Arabia. To make short, however long story, we desire to inform our men, that the city is very healthy, but natural consequence of their absence, all. Business is stagnant; commerce is at a standstill; and we have to wait, to make out from the papers we, our daily medium of news.—Phil. 18.

Going to Church.—It is a matter of fact, (no matter where) that about 100,000, an Indian was conducted by a few persons of this city, to witness the mass on the mountain on the Lord's day. These services were ended, the citizens, their way homeward, in order to open the mind of his truly friend, a natural Christian, overthrown into a detail of the money appointed by the congregation of which he was the minister for the support of public works, the erection of the house, the salary of his wife, &c. To all this the son of the deceased observed the drawn dispense which pervaded the assembly, replied, "Indian sleep just as sound under a roof as any thing."

SUMMARY.

It appears by letters from Constantinople that each of the foreign Ministers as remained at Constantinople, continue to press the Porte to accede to the conditions of the treaty of the 6th of July. The Patriarch has declared that the Ottoman Faith will not permit the Sultan to accede to the stipulations of that treaty, though he would fulfil the conditions of the treaty of Akerman.

A Corfu paper states that the plague has broken out in the Islands of Hydra and Spetses. The disease is supposed to have been produced by the Greeks delivered from captivity at Messina, and brought to the Islands.

The Gazette de France says that the Emperor of Russia had sent a sabre of great value to Admiral Codrington, in memory of the battle of Navarino.

One of the candidates at present for the prize in the Parisian Academy of Painting, is a young man named Du Cornet, who was born without arms, and has on each foot but three toes, with which he paints. He has already obtained two medals for his former productions.

The Stock Advertiser states that the mill owners in that town and vicinity have determined to reduce their working days to four in the week, as the only means of decreasing the quantity of the goods in the market.

The Greenock Advertiser says the effect of the increased duties on woollen goods will be severely felt by the manufacturers in the neighborhood of Rochdale, from whence the United States are, in a great measure, supplied with coarse cloths, hosiery, &c. The duties will amount to a complete prohibition.

The harvest in Europe promises to yield an abundant crop, and it was expected the harvest would commence two or three weeks earlier this season than in former years.

White Chocolate.—The article of white Chocolate is among other novelties offered for sale in Paris.

The following rule has been adopted in the Burke Superior Court, and is worthy the attention of the members of the green bag of Pennsylvania.

"Pending an action for a divorce by a wife against her husband, the court will allow a monthly sum to the wife in alimony, and also a sum to be paid to her by her husband, towards defraying the expenses of her suit."

Divorce cases appear to be numerous in Georgia; the Georgian states, that there were fifty or sixty before the legislature at its late session; it is therefore of importance that the practice be accurately adjusted; it will by some be thought unjust that a man should not only be compelled to maintain a refractory wife but that he should also furnish her with funds to carry on a suit against himself.

It is, however, perfectly in accordance with the principles of our law, and if the point were made, we have no doubt the rule would be adopted here.—*Florida.*

CINCINNATI PRICES CURRENT.

KENTUCKY.

Louisville—Morton & Co.

Lexington—J. W. Palmer.

Frankfort—G. E. Russell.

Maysville—E. Cox.

Georgetown—Postmaster.

Paris—James Patton, Jr. P. M.

Danville—John A. Davenport, Esq.

Versailles—Robert Kinney, P. M.

Bardstown—John Roberts, P. M.

Franklin—Smith & Wilkinson.

Nicholasville—J. W. S. Mitchell.

Springfield—R. D. Bradburn, P. M.

Mr. Washington—Postmaster.

INDIANA.

Indianapolis—Col. Dunlap.

Jeffersonville—A. M. Reeder.

Vincennes—Gen. W. Johnston.

Liberty—Talbert & Diddell.

Richmond—Basil Brightwell.

Centerville—Samuel Hannah, P. M.

Connersville—Maj. Sample, P. M.

Salem—Postmaster.

TENNESSEE.

Nashville—David L. Nye, A. P. M.

Murfreesboro—James Irwin.

Franklin—Editor Western Balance.

Fayetteville—A. C. Gillespie, M. D.

Knoxville—James Y. Dunlap.

ALABAMA.

Montgomery—H. A. Prout, M. D.

Huntsville—Calvin C. Morgan.

Clarksville—J. G. W. Mott.

Tuscumbia—R. Hatch.

Mobile—Thomas B. Martin.

MISSOURI.

St. Louis—Cornelia Campbell.

Jackson—V. B. Delashaw, Esq.

MISSISSIPPI.

Natchez—Henry Ross & Co.

Woodville—J. Henderson, Esq.

Pearl River—Hawkins & Owen.

FLORIDA.

Pensacola—Edward L. Drake.

CINCINNATI PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly by Alpheus Owen, Wholesale Grocer, No. 4, Commercial Street.

We make but few alterations in our price current to-day.—Flour has risen a little, and is in fair demand. Whiskey is extremely dear, and some lots have been purchased from wagons and Canal Boats at 16 cents.—Other articles remain about the same as our last week's quotations.

A letter from New Orleans dated 26th ult. states that Flour is still in market in scarce, and price improving—present price 5.25 to 5.50.

The Ohio river at this place still continues upward; boats continue to run as high up as Pittsburgh.—It is running over the first low water mark at our landing.

ALMONDS—Soft shells, 18 to 20 cts. per lb. Nuts, none in market.

ASHES—Sales limited, Pot, ton, \$60; Pearl, \$100.

BEANS—35 cents per bushel, in market.

CIDER—Bad, good, 63 cents.

CASTINGS—\$600 per ton and heading, retail 3-1/2 cts. per lb.

COFFEE—Havana, green, first quality 16 to 17, Fair 15 to 16; St. Domingo, 15.

COTTON—1st quality 12-1/2 to 13-1/2 cts. per lb.

COPPERS—Stearnsville, 3-1/2 to 4-1/2.

CANDLES—Sperm per quantity 23 to 25, otherwise 37-1/2 to 40; mould 12-1/2 to 18 cts.

CHOCOLATE—No. 1—18 to 20 cts. slow sales.

CIGARS—American common 75 to 100 per thousand.

COTTON YARN—Assorted numbers 27 to 30.

CORDAGE—11 to 12-1/2 cts. per lb. Bed Cord, 1st size 500, 2d 250, 3d 150, 4th 75. Trop. Lines, 400 Plough 37-1/2, Sacking Lines 450, Cloth Lines 250.

DOMESTIC GOODS—Prints, blue, 16 to 22; fancy, 20 to 25; Shirtings 3-4 brown, 10 to 12; 7-8, 20 to 22; Indigo Prints, 4-6 brown, 10 to 12; 7-8, 20 to 22; Indigo Prints, 10 to 12; 7-8; Satinets, 45 to 50; Indigo Checks, 3-4; 12 to 15; 4-6, 16 to 20.

FRUITS—No fresh Figs in market, nominal price 12 to 15; 16, Raisins 40.

FISH—Mackerel, broad of 182, No. 1, \$5.00.

No. 2, \$3.50; No. 3, none in market; Cod, dry, box, \$2.00 Salmon, 1 gall. hams, \$3.00-3.50; Fresh box, 50 to 75.

FLAXSEED—57-1/2 cts.; a 40cts. is enough.

FLOUR—From wagons, 3 1/2-4 from stores.

FEATHERS—22 to 23 in some demand for exportation.

GLASS—Best Pittsburg, 8 to 10 400 to 450, 10 to 12 525 to 550, second quality 5 to 10 400 to 450, 10 to 12 550 to 575.

GINSENG—12-1/2 cts., nominal, no demand.

GUANO—Pork, orange, 700.

GLUE—American, 20 to 21.

HEMP—66 cents per cwt.

RETURNING FROM ABROAD.
From the History of George Goffrey.

It appeared but right in the first place, to take my mother acquainted with my safe arrival. Accordingly, I directed my steps, into well known abode of my father-in-law. The sound of music in the first floor greeted my ear as I approached, and I heard distinctly what I thought, from the liveliness of the strain, must be a comic song.

"At first, I suspected that I had made a mistake in the former seat; that my mother and Mrs. Mason had removed, or let out their apartments to marry lodgers, instead of to 'serious people' which they had formerly affected to prefer. But I soon recollect my self, so far as to find that it was foolish to indulge in any of those conjectures. I recollected that, before I left England, the Rev. Ross Jokington, having discovered that it was a shame 'to let the devil have all the good times,' had already recovered from his 'asthmatic malady' half the jollified Irish mansion, and transferred them to hymns, and I thought it not improbable that by this time he might have done as much for 'The Little Farting Sun-light.' 'I was the Boy for Bewitching them,' and 'Whack row do down.'

"However, I entered and found my mother in the midst of a crowd of people. She had a fine turban on her head, and beautiful ringlets, that would not have disgraced the countenance of a girl of sixteen, gracefully arranged on her forehead, and I found that all this splendour was to celebrate Miss Mason's birth day, who having completed her twentieth year, my mother had invited the multitude which filled her house, as few friends to hear a little music."

"My appearance was not exactly in accordance with that of the rest of the company; for, besides that my face, tanned by exposure to the weather, was almost the colour of mahogany, I wore a black neckcloth and boots; and my clothes, which were not of the best, were covered with the dust which I had accumulated on my route from Portsmouth to the capital.

"My mother was delighted to see me; but Miss Mason was evidently scandalized, at the intrusion of so uncouth a figure as I was. She and her sisters, on that account, were somewhat distant, and did not struggle through the crowd to embrace me, as my mother did.

"I was, perhaps, wrong thus to intrude; for as one of the main objects of the affair, was to show off the girls, the scheme was certainly of danger to being defeated by the entrance of so compromising a personage as I must have been considered. However, Miss Mason recovered herself as well as she could; and having seated herself at the Piano, she waited to be asked to sing; and then, as nobody had boldness enough to prefer a request of that sort, she began a song unasked.

"My mother told me the next day, she could not at all account for the rudeness on the part of her company, in thus omitting to ask her to sing. I could. It seemed to me very easy to guess why she was not solicited. The gentry there had heard her before."

"The young lady went on till she was tired, which was not till after every body else was; and some who had not thought it worth while to listen while the performance continued, applauded very fervently when it concluded.

"I was pleased with the end of it. "One gentleman, who had great musical taste, cried up Miss Mason as a miracle of sound-excellence."

"I laughed, for the poor girl's inefficient pipe was quite incapable of any thing like an approach to harmony."

"The gentelman who praised the song so excessively, observed the expression of my countenance, and whispered in my ear, the next moment, that he saw I agreed with him, and would as soon bear a pig-squeak as Miss Mason sing."

"He did not know then, that I was a relation. His remark I thought excessively coarse; but he was not altogether wrong in his estimate of my critical judgment, though the singer was my half-sister."

"I soon betook myself to a neighbouring tavern, and saw no more of my mother till the following day.

"The scene and she were then wonderfully changed, and I found my mother in black, with a widow's cap on her head; and learned for the first time, that Mr. Mason had been dead more than seven months."

"This surprised me; and I also expressed surprise at finding my mother as I had done, in the midst of such gaiety as I had witnessed the preceding night."

"To which she replied, that it was necessary to do something to get the girls off; for, she said, going to chapel, I don't know what's come to the men—won't do now, as it did formerly; and so, to be thought something of, one's obliged to give evening parties."

"But the expense," I said, "must be considerable."

"Why no," said my mother; "if the thing does care fully, a great show for people in middle circumstances is made at very little cost."

"How can that be?"

"Why, first of all, you ask five times as many people as your house will accommodate."

"That must disappoint some, and make all uncomfortable."

"Of course; so three-fourths of the people only show themselves, and then go away. You have the credit of inviting a score or two of persons to a fine entertainment, without the inconvenience of giving them any thing."

"It struck me that there was a good deal in that; and I now began to understand why such numerous invitations were sometimes given, in fashionable life. However, I remarked, that 'to provide for the rest must cost something.'

"Not so much as you may think," said my mother: "many get their tea before they come and the rest, if you take care to have it nicely cold, as it had just been bucketed out of a pond, won't drink much. As the evening advances, three pints of Cape Madera, put into as many painful of warm water, with sugar, lemons, and nutmeg, will furnish a plentiful supply of excellent negus."

"But then the supper."

"Two soups, each cut into five and twenty pieces, some slices of rancid ham, and if you can get it, a nice mustard tongue for sandwiches with three dozen stale penny tarts, which you may buy at the pastry-cooks' in the morning for half price, give you, for a few shillings, an elegant supper for as many as you can squeeze in, and have strength, and contempt for heat and suffocation to remain."

"I plainly saw that my mother had got acquainted with some very grand people, while I was away, and must have been admitted to

their intimate confidence, to have possessed herself of an excellent recipe for giving a genteel evening entertainment to a large party of fashionable friends."

In the course of a trial held at Albany, N. Y. a few years since, an eminent Counselor well known as a practitioner in bombastic, inflated, and ridiculous language, put the following questions to a witness:

Counselor. Did not you see Mr. —— raise his muscular arm, and attempt to enforce and coerce a preposterous of the timidity and fears of my client?

Witness. Sir.

C. Did not Mr. —— attempt the infliction of the most violent and outrageous corporal punishment and chastisement?

W. Sir!

C. Did not Mr. —— attempt to strike the plaintiff?

W. Yes, Sir.

C. From your situation, could you not have the most commanding view of the alteration; and was there any thing interfering between you and the objects, that could in any wise dim your opticulae faculties, or create any obtuseness of vision?

W. Sir!

C. I say, sir, were not your organs of sight in a situation to have a most clear, unclouded, and bright view of this most villainous, foul, and rancorous transaction?

W. Sir!

C. Did you not plainly see Mr. —— knock Mr. —— down?

W. Yes, sir, I did.

Lively, good humoured old ladies are like what raisins are to fresh grapes. They are withered, but they are also preserved, and appear to advantage in the freshest company.

At the late Newcastle bazaar, a young gentleman lingered for some time at one of the stalls which was attended by a very handsome young lady. "The charge of your inspection of my wares," said the fair dealer, "half a crown, sir." "I was admiring your beauty, ma'am, and not that of your goods," replied the gallant. "That is five shillings," responded the lady with great readiness; and no demand, perhaps, was ever more cheerfully complied with.

"My mother was delighted to see me; but Miss Mason was evidently scandalized, at the intrusion of so uncouth a figure as I was. She and her sisters, on that account, were somewhat distant, and did not struggle through the crowd to embrace me, as my mother did.

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Suits will be brought forthwith against those who neglect to call and pay their interest accounts, at the time they become due. Also, against those who fail to settle their notes after payment of the same has been demanded.

The above measures will be rigidly enforced against all defaulters, as the subscriber is resolved to curtail the labour of collecting his dues.

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This work contains the most valuable accounts given us in the history of the numerous and bitter persecutions which have been committed in the different ages of the world.

This work is the first place contains the inhuman transaction of Cain; the bitter persecutions of the Children of Israel, down to the birth of Jesus Christ; with an account of the Messiah from his birth to the entering into his ministry; his sufferings during his ministry; his crucifixion on Mount Calvary, and ascension to Heaven.

Second.—The Lives and sufferings of all the Apostles, Evangelists, &c. with an authentic account of the manner in which they were put to death, with a description of the awful judgments which were sent upon their detestable persecutors.

Third.—An account of the bloody reign of Nero, in whose day many hundreds of innocent persons were cruelly put to death for refusing to comply with his idolatry.

Fourth.—Some account of the horrors of the Inquisition in Spain, and other papal kingdoms, and other interesting events.

Fifth.—The wonderful displays of Providence towards the suffering heroes of the Cross with an account of several women, in particular, who undauntedly withheld the shock in spite of their blood-thirsty persecutors.

Sixth.—An account of the Protestants who suffered during Queen Mary's reign.

Price \$2, single copy: by down \$16.

June 5.

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JUST PUBLISHED,

AND for sale at A. WRIGHT, at the Milton Book Store, No. 127, Main street, Cincinnati, *A History of the principal and most distinguished*

MARTYRS, in the different ages of the world, giving an account of their sufferings and death, and particularly their dying words in testimony of that religion which they professed. Illustrated with engravings.

Mrs. C. was, for twelve months afflicted with Liver Complaint; she discharged large quantities of blood, which she became much emaciated, and entirely confined to her bed. She received the attention of eminent Physicians, but, their efforts to no avail, she was again reduced so low, that the physician deemed a consultation would be useless, accordingly was held, and, they were unable to cure her incurable, and that she could not live another morning. I procured some of your Figural Catholicism, and gave it to her. "It operates like a charm," in a few weeks she was perfectly cured, and, by times use of your medicine, she could not be cured of a disease, which it appears, she could not have lived through.

About nine or ten months after the above was performed, through some exertion Mrs. C. got up, and, though still weak, she was again reduced so low, that the physician deemed a consultation would be necessary, accordingly was held, and, they were unable to cure her for refusing to comply with his idolatry.

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June 5.

ALLISON OWEN,
No. 4, Corn Row.

BAUDUIC & DOMINGON,
AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 12, St. Louis-st. between Lure & Chartres-sts.

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WE, BAUDUIC & DOMINGON, Auction & Commission Merchants, New-Orleans, respectfully inform the merchants and manufacturers of this city and its vicinity, that we shall not transact any commercial business on our own special accounts, but confine ourselves exclusively to the commission business. We are well acquainted in New-Orleans, and advantageously situated to make extensive sales, of every description of merchandise and produce, which may be consigned to our care. We would beg of those gentlemen, to whom we have not the pleasure of being known, who might be disposed to trust their concerns in that quarter, to communicate to us the name of our credit and standing there, and the confidence which we have inspired during the eighteen years, which we have resided in that city.

We further beg to suggest to those, who may be pleased to honor us with their confidence, to be positive as to the manner in which they would prefer the remittances of the proceeds of their merchandise or produce to be made to them, that is to say, whether in checks, drafts or produce.

We also propose to purchase and forward to those, who may confide to us, according to their instructions, any descriptions of merchandise and produce, which our market may furnish.

We would also assure those, who may confide consignments to us, that we never will sell any merchandise or articles, which may be committed to our care, below the fixed or limited prices, unless instructed to do so; and upon the receipt of merchandise or produce, which may be consigned or sent to us, we will accept and honor all drafts, which may be drawn on us at thirty, sixty or ninety days' sight, to the extent of one-half the amount of the value of such merchandise, produce, or consignment. To be paid to us, when we have received the same.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely.

TWENTY YEARS.—Lee's Elixir has, for twenty years past, been a most successful medicine for the cure of colds, coughs, spitting of blood, asthma, catarrh, consumption, and other